

matters under investigation, given a copy of these rules, given the opportunity to make a brief and relevant oral statement before or after questioning, and be permitted to have counsel of his or her choosing present during his or her testimony at any public or closed hearing, or at any unsworn interview, to advise the witness of his or her legal rights.

(c) For purposes of this rule, the terms "investigation" shall not include a review or study undertaken pursuant to paragraph 8 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate or an initial review of any allegation of wrongdoing intended to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence that would warrant an investigation.

SWORN TESTIMONY

Rule 11. Witnesses in Committee or Subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee deems such to be necessary. If one or more witnesses at a hearing are required to testify under oath, all witnesses at such hearing shall be required to testify under oath.

SUBPOENAS

Rule 12. The Chairman shall have authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or other materials (1) with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member, (2) when authorized by a majority of all the Members of the Committee, or (3) when within the scope of an investigation authorized under Rule 10(a).

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 13. No confidential testimony taken by or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee or Subcommittee meeting shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of all the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 14. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee or Subcommittee hearing tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 15. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee or any Subcommittee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 16. These rules may be amended only by vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: Provided, That no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting.

TRIBUTE TO SANDY SHEEHY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Mrs. Sandy Sheehy of Oregon, OH upon her retirement from the Rossford Public Library after

40 years of public service as a children's librarian.

Mrs. Sheehy was raised in Ida, MI and received her master's degree at Western Michigan University. Shortly after graduating, she began working at the Oregon Branch Library, a branch location of the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library system. Mrs. Sheehy worked for the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library for her first 10 years of service as the children's librarian and then spent the next 30 years as the children's librarian at the Rossford Public Library, where she helped plan and operate children's programs. In addition, she was responsible for purchasing children's books and multimedia collections as well as purchasing other services for the library.

Over the years, Mrs. Sheehy discovered and developed many trends at the library that sparked excitement and interest in children and their parents. Her dedication to her profession is shown by the respect she has earned from her coworkers and from the Rossford community.

Throughout her career, Sandy Sheehy has made many contributions through her civic involvement throughout the Toledo, OH area. Upon her retirement, Mrs. Sheehy plans to spend time with her family and friends and travel with her husband, Mike Sheehy.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. Sandy Sheehy of Oregon, OH on her 40 years of service to the children of Northwest Ohio and recognize her for developing a positive atmosphere of learning for the many children and families she has assisted and inspired during her career.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP PAUL A. BOWERS

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Bishop Paul Alexander Bowers, who has served as the presiding Bishop of Greater Emanuel Apostolic Temple since 1957. Bishop Bowers celebrated his 55th pastoral anniversary on February 1, 2013, in my hometown of Cincinnati, OH.

Bishop Bowers was born and raised in Oxford, PA. After his high school graduation he moved to Columbus, OH, where he attended Aeon Bible College. He graduated in 1951 with a bachelor of theology and later received a bachelor of science from the University of Cincinnati in 1964. Bowers also taught in the Cincinnati public school system for 5 years and retired in 1968 before dedicating his life to ministry.

Bishop Bowers served as chairman of the Ohio District Council of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc., PAW, from 1976 to 1992. During his tenure, he built a 100-bed nursing home, a 1,200 seat worship center with a fully-equipped cafeteria which seats 500 people, and a dormitory that has the capacity to house over 100 people at the ODC Campground in Zanesville, OH.

Bishop Bowers also served as the diocesan of the Carolina State Council,

assistant general secretary, general secretary, and assistant presiding Bishop of PAW. In 1992, he was promoted to the Office of the Presiding Bishop, where he served for 6 years. While in this position, Bishop Bowers was responsible for leading a \$2.2 million project to renovate PAW's international headquarters located in Indianapolis, IN.

Today, Bishop Bowers serves as the diocesan bishop of the Ohio District Council, where he has had the opportunity to further develop the campground in Zanesville, OH.

Bishop Bowers has made many contributions through his civic involvement throughout the southwestern region of Ohio, but I would like to highlight his outreach in prison ministries and his recent partnership with reentry organizations in Cincinnati, OH.

In August 2011, Bishop Bowers graciously opened the doors of Greater Emanuel Apostolic Temple to host my first reentry summit, following my election to the U.S. Senate. While there, I was greeted by many kind faces and witnessed people come in from off the street to take a moment to pray in the beautiful sanctuary.

Over the years, I have spoken many times about the importance of reducing recidivism in our communities and the need for faith-based leaders to continue their engagement with those reentering society from jails and prisons. I first got involved with prisoner reentry issues through my work on drug prevention and treatment more than 10 years ago, when I came to understand the close connection between substance abuse and recidivism, considering three quarters of those returning from prison have a history of substance abuse.

Faith-based groups are the first line of defense, as well as service, to vulnerable and high-risk populations. Faith leaders can use their influence as an opportunity to direct those in need to proper programming, and I commend the Greater Emanuel congregation for playing an active role in the community and continuing their work to reduce recidivism and change the lives of those in need. Houses of worship serve as beacons of hope to guide the lost and help restore their lives, which is why I believe the ecumenical community can play an important role as a partner in recidivism reduction.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Bishop Bowers on his 55th anniversary of pastoral service and recognize him for his continued work on recidivism reduction.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

• Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the 50th anniversary of the Alaska Marine Highway System. Alaskans celebrate this critical and necessary water transportation system

which links rural and urban hub communities along the coast of our vast State. Unlike the lower 48, many of our communities are not accessible by road, so in many areas the primary means of travel is by air or sea. Therefore, the Alaska Marine Highway makes up a large part of our highway system and is a route so special it has been designated a National Scenic Byway and an All American Road, the only marine route in the United States with this designation.

My family and I share special memories of taking the ferries to many communities throughout Alaska. The Marine Highway was even part of our trip here to Washington for my first year in the Senate. A ferry ride brings Alaskans together while on their way to visit family, play in basketball tournaments, or bring new cars and boats home from the lower 48.

Although the 50-year anniversary commemorates the formal establishment of the Alaska Division of Marine Transportation in 1963, the Alaska Marine Highway System was begun in 1948, initiated by three men with a dream to provide dependable marine transportation among Alaska's coastal communities. Haines resident Steve Homer joined forces with brothers Ray and Gustav Gelotte to purchase the M/V Chilkoot and set up Chilkoot Motorship Lines. The vessel, formerly a U.S. Navy landing craft, required work to remove its military features and ensure it could pass U.S. Coast Guard inspection, but within a few months of its purchase, it was deemed ready for service as a civilian passenger vessel. The M/V Chilkoot could carry a maximum of only 14 cars and by all accounts had "poor accommodations" due to retaining many of its original Navy features. No matter the M/V Chilkoot ferried its first two cars from Haines to Juneau in August of 1948.

As fate would have it, one of those cars belonged to Ernest Gruening, then the Territorial Governor of Alaska. Governor Gruening became an ardent supporter of the new transportation system and with two other commissioners from the Board of Roads authorized the construction of ferry ramps in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. Thus, service to these three small southeast communities was born.

In 1988 Steve Homer wrote a letter about his experience starting the Alaska Marine Highway System. In that letter he wrote that his initial idea of bringing a landing craft to Southeast Alaska was spawned in 1944 when he commanded such a craft in World War II. He said he signed partnership papers to form Chilkoot Motorship Lines in 1949 and that the total required equity capital was \$9,177 in 1948 dollars. A few years later the business ran into financial difficulties, and the Alaska Territorial Government offered to purchase it. Ownership transferred to the territory in 1951.

By 1957 the M/V Chilkoot was too small to meet demand and was re-

placed by the M/V Chilkat. The M/V Chilkat could carry 59 passengers and 15 vehicles. It began daily service between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway in April of that year.

Two years later, on January 3, 1959, Alaska became the 49th State and the M/V Chilkat became the first State-owned ferry. That same year, the First Alaska Legislature approved the Alaska Ferry Transportation Act, and voters approved bond issues totaling \$18 million to expand the ferry fleet. These bonds enabled the State to commission four new vessels and build docks throughout southeast Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula. In 1963, with the establishment of the Division of Marine Transportation, the Alaska Marine Highway System was officially launched.

Over the past 50 years the Alaska Marine Highway has grown to include 11 vessels which serve 35 communities. From the southern terminus in Bellingham, WA, the system stretches more than 3,500 miles to Dutch Harbor, AK. It makes port calls in Prince Rupert, BC, and throughout Alaska's Inside Passage. It travels across the Gulf of Alaska to Prince William Sound and along the Aleutian Chain, all to carry the Nation's commerce to distant destinations and Alaska's passengers to home ports. Through this scenic highway, Alaskans share their incredible natural beauty with visitors from around the world and connect with each other through a transportation system which has served safely and reliably for 50 years.

Thank you for allowing me to celebrate this milestone 50th anniversary of the unique Alaska treasure known as the Alaska Marine Highway System.●

OBSERVING ELIZABETH PERATROVICH DAY

● Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, every year on February 16, Alaskans take time to remember and celebrate Elizabeth Peratrovich, a Tlingit woman who demonstrated courage in her convictions—a courage which changed the course of civil rights treatment for Alaska Natives.

Almost 25 years ago, the Alaska State Legislature designated this date as Elizabeth Peratrovich Day to commemorate the signing of the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945 and to honor Ms. Peratrovich.

Elizabeth Wanamaker was born on July 4, 1911. Her family traveled extensively on missionary trips throughout southeast Alaska, providing Elizabeth with broad educational experiences and connecting her with people throughout the region—an extraordinary opportunity for a Native girl of that era.

After leaving the State to attend Western College in Bellingham, WA, she returned to Alaska with her new husband, Roy Peratrovich, who was half Tlingit, to work in the canneries in Klawock. Both were educated and

interested in Native issues, and Roy joined the Alaska Native Brotherhood, ANB, and Elizabeth joined the Alaska Native Sisterhood, ANS. Both ANB and ANS were working to gain land claims and civil rights for Alaska's Native people. Their interests turned to activism, and Elizabeth and Roy began to get more involved in their community. Roy was elected as mayor of Klawock.

Eventually, the couple decided to move to Alaska's territorial capital, Juneau, in search of more opportunities and a better education for their children. Their dreams quickly dissolved when they discovered Natives were not welcome in many places in Juneau. There were signs reading "No dogs, No Natives or Filipinos" and others that simply said "No Natives Allowed." They found separate drinking fountains and separate entryways in public buildings for non-Whites. They learned they could only purchase property in Native neighborhoods, could only be seated in a segregated portion of the local theater, and could only send their children to missionary schools—not the public schools for which they paid a school tax.

In 1941, Elizabeth and Roy wrote a joint letter to Territorial Governor Ernest Gruening about their concerns. Many legislators were entrenched with the idea that Alaska Natives were second class citizens and despite the fact they paid taxes and bore arms in defense of the Nation, they were not endowed with the same rights as others.

However, 1945 brought some hope. Antidiscrimination legislation had passed the Alaska State House but was stalled in the Senate. One senator made a speech stating that Natives had only recently emerged from savagery and they were not fit for society. He argued they had not had the experience of 5,000 years of civilization.

With great courage and composure, Elizabeth Peratrovich stood during public testimony and confronted the senator who had just belittled her and her people. Not only was she a Native addressing the mostly White senate, she was also the first woman ever to address the body.

Elizabeth Peratrovich opened her testimony with, "I would not have expected that I, who am barely out of savagery, would have to remind gentlemen with five thousand years of recorded civilization behind them of our Bill of Rights."

The senate gallery and floor exploded in applause. The opposition that had been so absolute and emphatic shrank to a mere whisper.

On February 8, 1945, a bill to end discrimination in Alaska passed the senate by a vote of 11 to 5. The bill was signed into law on February 16—the day we celebrate Elizabeth Peratrovich Day.

Elizabeth Peratrovich was instrumental in making Alaska the first organized government under the U.S. flag to condemn discrimination. Today in Alaska, we celebrate Elizabeth